Lieberman & Brandsdorfe

REMARKS

In the Office Action dated August 13, 2003, claims 1-31 were presented for examination. Claims 1, 13 and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Jippo, U.S. Patent No. 5,432,915. Claims 2-12, 14-21, and 23-31 were objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claims, and would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include all of the limitation of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for the careful and thorough review and action on the merits in this application. The following remarks are provided in support of the pending claims and responsive to the Office Action of August 13, 2003 for the pending application.

On November 12, 2003, Examiner Huynh, Examiner Dang, and Applicant's Attorney met for an Examiner's Interview. During the interview, claims 1, 13, and 22 were discussed. More specifically, the organization of the processors of Applicant's invention with respect to the layout of the processors of Jippo ('915). Applicant's Attorney stated that Applicant's processor are arranged in a hierarchy. Examiner Huynh responded with a position that a grouping of processors is equivalent to a hierarchy. In addition, the groups of locks claimed by Applicant were discussed. Specifically, an interruptible lock and a lock which waits using only local memory. Examiner Huynh took the position that a lock request assumes an interruption of another lock, and that a lock in a storage unit is equivalent to a lock using local memory. Applicant's Attorney reminded Examiner Huynh that the rejection provided in the First Office Action was based on 35 U.S.C. §102(b). Finally, the element of the rejected claims pertaining to the processing of the lock responsive to the hierarchy was discussed. Examiner Huynh asserted her position that Jippo grants locks on a first come first serve basis, and that such a process is responsive to the hierarchy of the processors. Applicant's Attorney expressly disagreed with Examiner Huynh and the position she has asserted.

In the Office Action of August 13, 2003, the Examiner assigned to the application rejected claims 1, 13 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Jippo ('915). The



Jippo patent ('915) relates to an interprocessor communication system. More specifically, Jippo shows first and second processor groups. The first processor group contains a control processor unit and an IO processor unit. The first processor group has a control storage unit with the first and third locks stored therein. The second processor group contains four execution processor units. The second process group has a control storage unit with a second lock stored therein. Communication among the processor groups and execution processor units is enabled through the use of buses. Lock and unlock requests are transmitted to the respective units through the associated buses and are assigned on a first-come first-serve basis.

Applicant's processors are organized into a hierarchy to enable a lock to be passed to a waiting process on an intra-quad basis when appropriate, and passed to a waiting processor on an inter-quad basis when a particular quad has been monopolizing the lock for an extended period of time. This hierarchical ranking of the processors together with processing the lock responsive to the hierarchy enables equitable access to and distribution of the lock in a heavy contention environment and thereby increases the efficiency of the system over the prior art. Accordingly, the hierarchical design of Applicant's processors together with the processing of the lock responsive to the Applicant's hierarchy enables the processors to achieve increased performance at both low and high levels of contention.

There is no teaching in *Jippo* for organizing any of the processors into a hierarchy or for processing a lock responsive to the hierarchy. A hierarchy is defined as "any arrangement of principles, things etc. in an ascending or descending order." Rather, in *Jippo* the control processor unit (10) and the IO processor unit (11) are placed in one group, and the execution processor units (12-15) are placed in a second group. Col. 4, lines 53-57. A group is defined as "a number of persons or things classed together". *Jippo* merely provides for two groups of processors, but does not provide for an ordering of the groups or the processors within the groups. By definition, such an ordering is required in order to have a hierarchical system. There

¹Webster's Dictionary 456 (encyclopedic ed. 1989), attached as Exhibit A.

²WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY 425 (encyclopedic ed. 1989), attached as Exhibit B.



is no provision in *Jippo* for giving priority for access to locks to one group over the other based on an assigned hierarchy. Accordingly, *Jippo* neither teaches nor implies Applicant's claimed invention as *Jippo* does not provide for an assigned hierarchical system as claimed by Applicant.

Furthermore, as Examiner Huynh acknowledged during the interview, the lock requests in *Jippo* are processed on a first come first serve basis. Applicant specifically claims that it's locks are processed responsive to the hierarchy, not on a first come first serve basis. More specifically, in Applicant's invention the placement of the processor requesting the lock in view of the hierarchical organization of the processors is determinative of processing of the lock. The locks of *Jippo* are merely responsive to a lock request and the locking and unlocking of the locking circuits. See Col. 5, lines 56-68 - Col. 6, line 1, and Col. 6, lines 13-18. Therefore, the locks of *Jippo* are not responsive to a hierarchy of processors, as the injection of such a hierarchical system into *Jippo* would in fact contradict *Jippo's* very own stated system of assigning locks on a first come first serve basis. Accordingly, *Jippo* does not teach the hierarchical organization of the processors or a lock primitive for processing the lock responsive to the hierarchy of the processors, as such teaching would contradict *Jippo's* lock assignment schema of assigning locks on a first come first serve basis.

In addition to Jippo's lack of a hierarchical system, there is no teaching in Jippo for a lock that is interruptible. The locking circuit of Jippo cannot be interrupted. Jippo provides that a processor waiting for a lock must process a lock request and then wait for an unlock request to be generated. See Col. 6, lines 29-36. The fact that a processor may request a lock does not imply that the lock is interrupted. Rather, a lock request merely implies that the processor has a need for a lock. As Jippo provides for lock assignment on a first come first serve basis, it can reasonably be implied that a lock request merely queues the processors requests and provides that the requesting processor(es) await release of a lock so that the next processor in order of request (on a first come first serve basis) may then have the lock assigned to it. Accordingly, Jippo neither teaches nor implies an interruptible lock as taught and claimed by Applicant.

Additionally, there is no teaching in Jippo for a lock which waits for a lock to become



available using only memory local to the waiting processor. As represented in *Jippo*, the first and third locks of *Jippo* are in a control storage unit (16), and the second lock is in an operation storage unit (17). Even if for argument purposes the storage units (16) and (17) are presumed to be local to their respective processor group, storage unit (16) is remote to the second processor group and storage unit (17) is remote to the first processor group. Since each of the locks is accessible by each of the processors in both of the processor groups, *Jippo* does not distinguish between the use of local or remote memory and as such allows for a processor to wait using any available memory without limitation on location. Applicant's claimed invention provides that a processor waiting access to a lock <u>only</u> utilize that processor's local memory to maintain higher efficiency in the system. As there may always be a processor requesting a lock that is in a remote memory location, Applicant's system would differentiate between the lock requests based on the location of the processor and memory and provide priority to the local memory as a means of maintaining the efficiency of the system. Accordingly, *Jippo* neither teaches or implies Applicant's limitations of processor function that awaits a lock using only local memory.

In order for the claimed invention to be anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102(b), the prior art must teach all claimed limitations presented by the claimed invention. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." MPEP §2131 (citing Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F. 2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). As mentioned above, Jippo does not show all of the elements as claimed by Applicant in pending claims 1, 13, and 22. Specifically, Jippo does not show a hierarchical grouping of processors, rather Jippo merely shows a grouping of processors without any differentiation between the groups. In addition, the lock of Jippo is processed on a first come first serve basis, a position that was also taken by Examiner Huynh during the interview which does not allow for a hierarchical system that would provide for lock requests to be taken out of order of the request. Applicant's lock is processed with consideration of the hierarchical grouping of the processors (i.e. not in a first come first serve order). Accordingly, Jippo clearly fails to teach the limitations pertaining to the hierarchical grouping of the processors as well the processing of the lock responsive to the hierarchical grouping of the processors as presented in Applicant's pending claims 1, 13 and 22.

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Finally, "[a] previous patent anticipates a purported invention only where, except for insubstantial differences, it contains all of the same elements operating in the same fashion to perform an identical function." Saunders v. Air-Flo Co., 646 F.2d 1201, 1203 (7th Cir. 1981) citing Popeil Brothers, Inc. v. Schick Electric, Inc., 494 F. 2d 162, 164 (7th Cir. 1974) (holding patents were not invalid as being anticipated by or obvious in light of prior art) (emphasis added). Jippo does not anticipate the invention of Applicant based upon the legal definition of anticipation. Although the prior art cited by the Examiner relates to processors and locks associated therewith, Jippo fails to show each and every element as presented in Applicant's claimed invention. In fact, Jippo does not show processing a lock responsive to the hierarchy of the processors, the use of interruptible locks, or awaiting access to locks only on local memory. Rather, Jippo shows processing a lock on a first come first serve basis which conflicts with each of those claimed elements. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to remove the rejection of claims I, 13 and 22, and to provide allowance of this application.

For the reasons outlined above, withdrawal of the rejection of record and an allowance of this application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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hexameter

soter (behadmitst) n. a line or vetre of extrical feet, esp. as used in Greek and sherode poetry. The first four feet are dactrappedess, the fifth is usually a dactyl (if dee, the fourth is a dactyl) and the sixth a line or troches hexeemetric (behasmitter and the sixth a line or troches hexeemetric (behasmitter and the line or troches hexeemetric (behasmitter). measure

tranin) A. [CH₂₈N₄] (chern) crystalline and of methanol and ammonia used as a tract antiseptic, a diuretic, in explo-and in vulcanizing robber, also methens-beramine

heramine

(héksein) n. (chem.) any of five volatile

sin hydrocarbons having the formula

le [fr. Gk hex. six]

sepla (héksepla) the six-columned version

de Old Testament compiled by Origen. Par
le to the Hebrew test were five others,

leding the Septuagist. It represents an early

sept to establish an authoritative biblical

d. it curvives only in fragments [Ck fr. hem
sirfold]

ich is curvives only in fragments [Cik fr. Accoless, sixfold]

be pad (héksapod) 1. n. an animal with six

a a true insect 2. adj. having six legs hexsuchous (heksapodas) adj. (fr. Cik Accapous
supedor) adj., sixforted]

be on verse of six metrical feet (fr. Cik Accais or verse of six metrical feet (fr. Cik Accais (Accapodos) adj., sixforted]

con the Cik Acca, sixforted (Genesia, ExoLeviticus, Numbers, Doutsrunomy, Jo
and (fr. Cik Acc., six+teuchos, book (siter

transcola)

maraucal (hékaweilant) adj. (chem.) hav-a valence of siz (cf. SEXAVALENT) [fr. Gk her.

s+L usiere, to be strong! beann (héksesim) n. (ckem.) any polysac-mide which bydrolyzes to yield hexoses (HRK.

se (háksona) n. (chem.) one of a group of conccharides with six carbon atoms in the cule, e.g. glucose, fructuse [fr. Gk hex.

(héksil) n. (chem.) any alkyl radical with farmula CeH₃, esp. CH₃(CH₂).CH₂— (fr. her, cix+hule, material)

(bes) interj. used to hail someone or to manufacture with him [origin unknown]

day (héidei) n. a time of greatest presperity wigor [perh. fr. archaic hey-dey, exclamation of ory]

vigor (perh. fr. archaic hey-dey, exclamation of joy)

Latch architectural end landscape painter

Latch archite

ward (héiwerd), (Edwin) DuBose (1885—1840), U.S. novelist, dramatist, and poet. His heat-known works depict black life. His novel Parry' (1925) was dramatized (1927) by hinself and his wife Dorothy, produced (1935) as the ofers Porry and Beas' (George Gershwin provided the music and Ira Gerstwein the lyrical, and presented (1959) as a movie Berweod (héiwud). John (r. 1497—c. 1580), English writer, the author of comic interludes, e.g. The Foure P.P.' (c. 1545), short one-act plays which were probably presented at court contrainments.

Singwood, Thomas (c. 1870–1641), English dramatist, whose works include 'A Woman Ribe with Kindnesse' (1607) and 'Edward the Fourth' (1609)

Sepoli-ah (heziktia) (d. c. 698 B.C.), king of Jadah (c. 727-c. 698 B.C.). His reign was marked by two invasions by Sennacherib of

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and serves as the magical protector of mankind against the evil forces in nature hibakusha (hibakus)a) (Japanese) survivor of Hiroshima and Nagasaki mudear bombings in

inheronal (halbern'l) adj. (rhet.) of winter, win-try [fr. L. hibernalis fr. hibernus]

ing past and past part. hi-ber-ant-ing past and past part. hi-ber-ansted v.i. to spend the winter in a torpid state, with all the body functions greatly slowed down and the body temperature reduced to just above 32°F. (opp. AEETVATE) hi-ber-us-tion n. [fr. L. hiber-

(opp. AESTVATE) historradictor n. [tr. L. hiber-nare (hibernatus), to winter]
Historratus), to winter]
Historratus (haibarnium) L. n. (rhet.) an Iriah-mun 2. adj. (rhet.) pertaining to Ireland [fr. L. Hibernia, Ireland fr. Old Celt.)
historradic relatives, hibiskos, n. a member of Hibiscus, fam. Malboarne, a genus of shrubs native to tropical and semi-tropical areas that are cultivated for their ornamental flowers [L. ft. Cit. hibiskos. even member of Mahanarel

are cultivated for their ornamental flowers [L. ft. Gk hibishos, some member of Mahucene] his-cough (hikap) L. n. a sudden, spennedic contraction of the disphragm and audible closing of the glottis when breathing in I an attack of this [[cecurities) a stock market decline of short duration 2. v.i. pres. part. his-cuping, his-cupping, his-coughing past and past part. his-cuping, his-cuped, his-coughed to make the sound of a baccup limit.]

finit. I hick (hik) L. n. (Am., a city-dweller's derisive term) an uncouth country yokel Z. adj. of or like such a person [a form of Richard] Hicken-doo-per Amendment (hikmlupper) an act of the U.S. Congress amending (1982) the Foreign Service Act. It calls for the suspension within six months of U.S. consume sid to any

within six manths of U.S. economic sid to any government which expropriates the property of a U.S. company, unless negotiations holding prumise of fair compensation are in progress. Hick-ok (hiknk). James Battier (Wild Bill') (1837–76), U.S. marshal, Civil War Union scort, and fighter of Indians. His many exceptions the outlaws include the gunning-down (1861) of the McCanles gang at Rock Creek Station. Note.

(1861) of the increases of the line, Neb.
hick-ory (hikeri:, hikri:) 1. n. a member of Carrya, fam. Jugiandacene, a genus of American trees cultivated for their hardwood and for the edible nuts of certain species (e.g. pecah, shagbark) 2. adj. made of hickory [ahartened fr. Virginian poucohicora, liquor from kernels of

bark) 2. acg. mame us meany training powerhiers, liquor from kernels of the hickory nut!

Hicks (hike), Elias (1748–1830), U.S. Quaker and abolitionist, who advocated a boycott on all products of alave labor and the establishment of a home in the Southwest for freed slaves. After a Quaker schism (1827–8) in America, the orthodox party labeled his followers (Hicksites')

hereties hid past and alt. past part of HIDE Hideleyo (1564gc) an inland central plateau state (area 8,103 sq. miles, pop. 1,409,000) of Marico. The mountainous north and east reach 10,540 ft. The southern and western plateau areas alope to lowlands (a textile industry central. Capital: Pachuca (an archaeological site, "MEHCAN ART). Agricultural products: rice, escale, coffice, magney for pulque, peppers, tobacco, fibers and woods. Silver, gold, mercury, copper, iron and lead are mined. Thermol springs hydrogeo (hiddeleou) n. a Sempined behavior to the product of the state of the sta

springs bidnigo (hidtelgou) n. a Spaniard belonging to the lowest order of the nobility (Span. fr. Aijo de algo, son of something)

Bidnigo y Coe-tille (fölignirknsttjo), Miguel (1753–1811), Mexican priest and revolutionist. He began (1810) the Mexican revolt against Spaniah rule bur, after initial success, was captured by the Spaniards and shot hidden alt. past part of HIDE | acti. concealed hidden tax (economics) 1. a tax whose incidence falls remotely from the point at which it is applied 2. a cost created by the covernment but

hierophant

variously calculated as 60 to 120 ecres (O.E. hid, higid)
hide n, the raw or dressed skin of an animal, esp. a large animal | (pop.) the skin of a human being hide or (or nor) hair (pop.) not one sign or trace, we haven't seen hide nor hair of him [O.E. hyd]

hide-and-seek (háid'nai:k) n. a children's gume in which the players hide and one player tries to find them

in which them hide-away (haid-wei) n. a place to hide in exp. so as to get away from social life for a while hide-bound (haid-bund) adj. narrowminded and conservative [(of cattle) having the hide-clinging closely to the fiesh hide-cours (hidi-se) adj. so uply as to be repulsive I fearful, dreadful, a hideous crime [(pop.) very unstractive [M.E. hideous fr. A.P.] hide-out (hidi-ant) a a hiding place for a criminal, a rebel, or children in play Hideovochi To-yo-to-mi (hid-sigo)[itqujoutco-mi) (c. 1538-36), Japanese general and distator. He completed the unification of Japan, and conquered Koren (1592) hid-ing (hidid) n. (with 'in' or 'into') the condition of keeping out of sight of people who are or may be looking for one, to stay in hiding hiding a (pop.) a flogging [fr. obs. hide v., to flog]

may be looking for one, to stay in hiding hiding n. (nop.) a flogging if . ohe. hide v., to flog!
hidrowis (hidrónsia, haidrónsia) n. (med.) perspiration [Mod. L. fr. Gk fr. hidros, swent] hidrovis (hidrónsia, haidrótik) adj. causing perspiration [fr. M.L. hidroticus fr. Gk fr. hidros (hidrónsia), swent]
hidrovis, swent]
hidrovis, swent]
hidrovis, swent]
hidrovis, swent]
hidrovis, swent]
hidrovis, be eager, pant]
or hidrovis, be eager of pricests hadding high office
within an organized religion and having graded
authority to govern the organization vested with
power and authority | any syrangement of principles, things etc. in an ascending or descending
order (e.g. in logic or ecience) | (theol.) the
angels as classified in mins ordors ("ANORI.)
([M.E. ft. O.F. ft. L.L. fr. Gk)
hidrovish (high the priesthood | of an abridged
and alightly cursive form of hidrovishy, pertaining to the priesthood | of an abridged
and alightly cursive form of hidrovishy, better,
linear bid (high the fractional religious styles
were carried on conventionally [ft. L. fr. Gk
hidrovish | hidrovish pl. hidrovish pl. hidhidrovish (hidrovish pl. hidrovish) pl. hidhidrovish (hidrovish pl. hidrovish) pl. hidhidrovish (hidrovish pl. hidrovish) pl. hidhidrovish (hidrovish pl. hidrovish pl. hidrovish) pl. hidrovish pl. hidr

hieratikae]

hieratikas]
hieraceta-cy (haieraktesi:, hairaktesi:) pl. hieraceta-clos a. government by priests (fr. 6k hieros, sacred+kratos, power]
hiero-glyph (haieragiif, hairagiif) n. a character used in hieraglyphics
hiero-glyphète (haieragiifik, hairagiifik) 1. adj. of or written in hieraglyphs 2. n. (pl.) a method of written in hieraglyphs 2. n. (pl.) a method of written in which a symbol, usually pictorial, represents a word, syllable or sound, used by the Mayas, the Aztecs and others I such a symbol I a drawing or mark used to convey a secret meaning (fr. F. hieraglyphique or L.L. hieraglyphicus fr. Gk hieros, sacred+gluphe, carving)

secret meaning [fr. F. hierogypaugue or L.L. hieroglyphicus fr. Gk hierog, sarred+gluphe, carving]

—Egyptian hieroglyphica a series of ministure drawings of men, animals and objects, evolved c. 3000 a.c. They were deciphered after the discovery (1789) of the Rosetta stone ("CHAMPOLION, "YOUNG. Thomas). One form of Cretan hisroglyphics, Linear B, was deciphered (1963) by Ventris. Other Cretan scripts remain to be deciphered, as do those of the Hittites, Astecs and the Mayas. Chinese writing ("MEGGRAM) was originally a form of hieroglyphics Hiero I (háisrou) (d. 486 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse (c. 270–215 B.C.). He encouraged Archimedes in the designing of engines of war. Hierosymus. Chaissenfimik, hairsaninik) adj. pertaming to or written by St Jerome [fr. L. Hieronymus, Jerome]

Hierosymus, Jerome]

Hierosymus (haisrofant, hairsfant) a. someone who explains or teaches the mysteries of religion (Chi hist.) a priest, esp. one associated with the Eleusinian mysteries ("Eleusies) hidered and hist. Esp. bear. (I) i, fish; si, tiger, c. bird.

Justian (c. 777-c. 698 B.C.). His reign was marked by two invasions by Bennacherib of Amyris

Amyris

Amyris

H-bour (ditfour) n. (mil.) 1. the specific bour on D-bay in which hostilities commence 2 the specific hour in which a planned operation commences

history (histities) pl. histories, histories n. a break or pause in the continuity of ection, speech, writing etc., ssp. a pause between adjacent vowels in order that both may be proposed if. fr. hiare (histure), to gape)

History (histities) pl. histories, histories n. a break or pause in the continuity of ection, speech, writing etc., ssp. a pause between adjacent vowels in order that both may be proposed in the four order that both may be proposed in the four order that both may be proposed in the continuity of cities, and therefore and her sourings from him to lock the view of trees hide the house by it to keep out of sight, hidden treasure [1 to see signing of engines of war the designing of engines of war the designing of engines of war the continuity of ection, speech, writing etc., ssp. a pause between adjacent vowels in order that both may be proposed for the pass particular and the four and her sourings from him to histories in histories in histories of histories of histories of histories of the movement of a momastic order named after in the continuity of cities, which are four and her sourings from him to be the designing of engines of war the two designing of engines of war the designing of engines of war the designing of engines of war the two designing of engines of war the designing of engines of the literary war for the transmit in the chain his or war the source of the continuity of cities, which we have a second to the chain the pass part of the chain ep; ia, deer, za, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger, ec, bird.
cabe. x, lock; 0, think; 8, bother; x, Zen; 3, corsage,
intion has assessed incide front awar. ground-work (graundwork) n. a foundation, basis sessential basis labor or study the back-ground to an embroidered or other pattern

etc.
ground zero the point on the surface of the
ground or water at which or immediately below
or above which an atomic bomb explodes
group (grap) L. n. a number of people or things
gathered closely together and considered as a
whole, the crowd split up into studier groups
an organized body of people with a common pur-

en organized body of people with a common purpose, a research group || a number of persons or things classed together, a group of languages || (god.) a system of rocks dating from a specified ero || (chem.) a redical. a methyl group | one of eight major divisions of the periodic table (the vertical columns as it is usually constructed) containing elements whose atomic numbers bear a special periodic relation to each other and whose properties are closely related (c.g. halogens, inert gases, cf. PERKHID) || (manh.) a set of elements and un operation (c.g. addition, multiplication or a symmetry operation) that obey the axioms of a group ("CROUP THEORY") || (in scientific classification) a cross-division falling outside the regular system || a blood group |

(in elecutific classification) a cross-division fall-ing outside the regular system | a blood group | (art. photog.) two or mure figures or objects forming a compositional whole | an organiza-tional unit in the R.A.F., combining a number of stations | a unit of an echelon in the U.S. Air Porce next above a squadron 2. a.d. to put into groups | to arrange artistically, a well-grouped composition | to classiff | v.i. to form a group (ft. F. group fr. Ital, prob. fr. Gwe] group captain an officer in the British Royal Air Force ranking below an air commoders and above a wing commander

Air Force ranking below an air commodore and above a wing commander group-er (gruper) pl. group-era, group-er a my of several members of Serrandose, a family of tropical fish common in warm seas (esp. the Caribbean), esp. a member of genera Epinephelus or Mycteroperes [fr. Purt. garupa] group-le (grupi): n. 1. a follower of tamous people, esp. a teenage follower of a rock 'n' roll ainger. 2. a woman who follows celebrities for sexual association. CTERNY BEFFER

sexual association. C/TERNY BOPFER
Group of 5 the five major non-Communist economic powers the U.S., West Germany, Great
Britain, Japan, and France
Group of 77 group of developing countries that
has its origins in the "Cancus of 75." developing
countries organised preparatory to UNCTAD
(United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 1964) and expanded by two members to issue a "Joint Declaration of the 77
Developing Countries"
Group of 20 the International Monetary Fund
(IMF) composed of the finance ministers of the
five wealthiest IMF members. C/ GROUP OF
FIVE

FIVE
Group of 24 a group formed in 1971 of finance
ministers from the 24 developing-country members of the the international Monstary Fund,
representing eight countries from each of the
African, Asian, and Latin American country
groupings in the Group of 77
group theory 1. (aucleur phys.) method of
studying neutron diffusion in a reactor core
based on approximating the velocity of a member of a group. 2. (math.) study of classification
of finite groups and the structure of all
groups

groups group (psych.) therapeutic technique in which a group of people meet regularly under direction of a trained leader to exchange experiences and interpersonal reactions to aid in understanding themselves

groundwater ground-waster (graind-witer, graind-witer) a. water beneath the land surface that feeds wells and springs and maintains the level of rivers and lakes in thy weather ground wave a radio wave transmitted along the earth's surface (cf. SRY WAVE) ground wire (cfe.) a wire making a ground momentum

connection

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TRED GROUSE, TRUFFED GROUSE) [origin un-

grout (grant) L a. thin morter for filling cracks

prout (graup) L. it. turn morter me ming cracks or spaces under pressure 2. v.f. to fill up with grout (O.E. grüt, coarse meal) grove (grouv) g. a group of trees without under-growth growing naturally as if artanged by man [(of cortain trees) an orchard, an arange

grove (grival, grával) pres. port. grovel·ling, esp. Br. grovel·ling part and past part. grovel·led, esp. Br. grovel·led vi. to lie face down or crouch or crawl at someone's feet as if begging

eled, esp. Br. grovelled u.! to lie tace down or crouch or crawl at someone's feet as if begging for mercy or favor ! to abase cancell abjectly ! to take pleasure in what is base, wellow groveding, esp. Br. grovel-ling adj. abject || to become ing. esp. Br. grovel-ling adj. abject || to become ing. esp. Br. grovel-ling adj. abject || to become grow (grou) pros. part. grown (growing past part grow (grou) pros. part. grown (growing past part grow (grou) pros. part. grown (growing past grew (grou) past part. grown (growing past to mitted past of the come as a living organism || to increase in site as a living organism || to increase in site as a living organism || to increase in say way, become larger, support gray steadily for our policies || to become gradually, to grow old, it grew dark, you will grow asad to it || with the infin.) to come to, he grew to like her after a while || v. to causo to grow, cultivate, to grow begindles || to allow to grow, cultivate, to grow begindles || to grow into to become, she grew into a fine girl || to grow to fit (clothes) to grow out of one's clothes || to sto it grows as you to grow out of to become too big loe, to grow out of one's clothes || to abandon in the process of maturing, to grow out of childish habite | to stem from, have as source, assertionness may grow out of feelings of instearity to grow up to reach adulthood || to become prevalent, the cusmon grow out of sacrificing to a god grower n. a plant that grows in a specified way, a fast group? Is person who grows opetables etc., as distinguished from a distributor way, a fast grower a person who grows vegeta-bles etc., as distinguished from a distributor [O.E. grown]

growing pains pains in the limbs of children, popularly associated with growing | early diffi-culties in the development of an organization,

project etc.
growl (graul) 1. a.i. to make the characteristic
threatening guttural sound of a dog | o.t. to
utter in a gruff, rumbling voice, esp. angrily 2.
a. the sound made in growling growless n. (Br.,
pop.) a fourwheeled horse-drawn cab | a small
iceberg (limit.)

grown past part, of GEOW | edj. having reached full size and maturity grown-up 1. (grounds) adj. adult, past adoles-cence 2. (grounds) n. an adult (always in con-tradistinction to children)

tradistinction to children)
growth (group) n. the process of growing or devologing [increase in aixe, to measure the
grouth of a plant over a period of a week] arigin,
development, cultivation, a custom of foreign
growth | something growing or grown, a growth
of board [a morbid formation such as a cancer
or tumor [adj. (perwittes) of investments expected to increase in value due to expansion of
the industry or the company [GROW]
growth center a place that provides sensitivity
training

growth fund (securities) a mutual investment fund with a goal of capital appreciation rather than income, esp. specializing in growth

PERSONS THUMAN GROWTH HORMONE

growth normalies groyne *CROIN Grozeny (grazini:) town in U.S.S.R., the capital (pop. 379,000) of the Checheno-Ingush A.S.S.R., in the N. Caucasna, the center of a great oil

grub (grab) a. a maggot, caterpillar or any similar insect larva | (pop.) food (perh. fr. GRUB

grab pres. part. grab-bing past and past part.
grubbed v.t. to dig or poke in the ground, to
grab for roots is to search or work laboriously,
grub through the old files i v.t. (with 'up' or 'out')
to dig up or out is (with 'up' or 'out') to discover
by in

O.E.
grab best and all with 'up' or 'out') to discover
grab best and all with 'up' or 'out') to discover
grab best and all the particular state
of best and the particular state
grab best and particular state

gruntwork

grub acrew a very short headless screw used to prevent lateral movement grubetake (grabetake) L. n. money or supplies given to a mining prespector in return for a share of the profits | a gift or loan for a person in difficult circumstances or for the launching of a

business venture 2. v.t. pres. part. grub-stakeing past and past part. grub-staked to provide with a grubestake (Grub Street the world of back writers | back writers in general latter Grab Street (now Milton Street). London, furmerly the home of many back writerel

un street, London, turnerly the nome of many hack writers]
grudge (grads) L. v.t. pres. part. grudgeing past and past part. grudged to be reinctaint to give, grant or allow (something) through envy, spite or meanness, to grudge someone's success \(\) to resent (doing something), he grudges having drinks for people who care twice as much as he does \(\) a. a feeling of resentment, envy or spite grudging adj. reluctant, forced, a grudging admission of responsibility (older grutch fr. M.E. gruce, gruchche fr. O.F. groucier, groucher, to grumble)
grue-el (grit-al) a. a very thin porridge for invalids and old people (O.F. a ground grain)
grue-ling, esp. Br. grue-bling (grit-alis) L. adj. acverely testing, exhausting, a grucking job \(\) a. a harsh testing, questioning or punishing (fr. older grue) v.t., to punish by testing with grue!

grue-come (grit-ann) adj. ghastly, sickoning, propoliting or punishing or punishing or punishing grued with hind.

gruesome (grassm) adj. ghastly, sickoning, revolting, esp. associated with blood and mutation, a gruesome murder (Dan. grussm, cruel)

hation, a gruesome murder (Dan. grussom, cruel)
gruff (graf) adj. (of the voice) hourse, rough and harsh § (of speech or manner) blunt, almost surly, gruff thanks (grob. ft. Du. or L.G.]
gruff graf thanks (grob. ft. Du. or L.G.]
gruff graf deales (gruff gru) a. my of several spiny palm trees of tropical America, esp. Acrocoma scerocarpa of Brazil and A. aculata of the West Indies, which yield a yellow palm oil (Spap., of Carban origin)
grum-bles (gr/imb[†]l) l. v. pres. part. gram-bling past and past part. grum-bled ul. in camplain in a penastent, bed tempered way, show discontent § to make a low growling sound, runshle § c.t. to utter in a sullen complaining way, mutter sarrily 2. n. a complaining way § a low growling sound grum-bler n [prob. ft. Du. growsing grumo (grum) n. a thick fluid, esp. a clot of blood [ft. L.L. grumut, a little heap]
Grussman Tomosa (mil.) 1969-designed carrier-based, U.S. Navy fighter plane (f-14), used for protecting a strike force, clearing air space, and defending ships at acu
grumone (grami) n. a metal eyelst used in canvae basa tento, sain set. to prevent fraying and tearing [vauxt) a ring of twisted rope etc. for fastening, wadding etc. [fr. grometic, curb of a bridle]
grumsmous (grimme) odf. (bot.) containing or like grume § consisting of a cineter of grains or

or a bridge gru-mous (grumme) odf. (bot.) containing or like grume | consisting of a cluster of grains or grampily (gr. Mod. L. grumosus) grumpily (gr.Ampilit) odv. in a grumpy man-

grumpiness (grampinis) n. the quality or

grumpi-neas (grampinis) n. the quality or state of being grumpy grumpi-near superi. grumpy (grampi-near superi. grumpi-near superi. Grone-wald (grynovalt), Matthias Nithardt Gothardt (c. 1470–1528), German painter. He was the last and probably the greatest painter of the German Gothic school. He had probably seen Italian Ramaissance painting. He used some of its techniques of realism to coavey a spirituality which is entirely of the late Middle Ages. His greatest work is the Isenheim altar (c. 1516) now in the museum at Colmar grungy (grandyii) adj. (slang) run down, decrepit

grungy (grandyii) adj. (sang, 142 grunt (grant) 1. v.i. (esp. of hogs) to make a low, gruff, snorting sound [(of persons) to make a timilar sound, expressing discontent, tiredness, effort, irritation, boredom, self-satisfaction etc. [o.i. to utter as if with grunts 2. a. a low gruff sound made by hogs or like that made by hogs [sny of several large edible American marine fishes of fam. Pomadasidoe (or Haemulidae), which make grunting aounds when taken frunt the water [(cing) a private infantryman, esp. in Vistnam [O.E. gruntefun fr. grunian, to grunt]

gruntwork (grantwork) n. (slong) menial la-bor performed in nrmed forces

understanding themselves
group-think (grd:pbink) n. 1. process of analyzing problems by a group with special talenta. 2.
succepting without questioning the predominant
views on social political, and ethical matters
group-us-cule (grd:pescjud) n. a minor group
grouse (graus) 1. v.i. pres. part. greup-ing part
and peat part. grouped to grumble 2. n. a fit of
grumbling (origin unknown)
grouse pl. grouse n. any of several game birds
of fam. Terromidae, having plump bodies and
feathored legs ("CAPERCAILIE." "PTARMIGAN, CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) s., cot; a, cor; (b) s., cot; a, cor; (c) s., cot; an, cow; on, goot; a, poor; oi, royal. (a) s., dack: u, bell; u:, goose; s., becalles; ju;, cube. x., loch; 0, think; 3, bother; 2, Zen; 3, cursage; dt. savaer: n. orangutage: i vak: 1. fast: tf. fast: tf. fast: trabble: 'n. redden. Complete promunciation key amoeans inside front cover.

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